



from Khmer landscape or 657 meters high from sea level. There is carving of the Prince Sapsit as 118 Sapsit on the cliff. At first, there was Thai flagstaff located on this site but now it remains only the base.

PHU CHONG-NA YOI NATIONAL PARK

Phu Chong - Na Yoi National Park has area of 686 km² covered Amphur Buntharik, Na Cha Luay and Nam Yun, Ubon Ratchathani Province. The territory connects Laos and Cambodia, covered Phanom Dongrak Mountain Range. It was designated a national park on the 1st June 1987. The attractions are Huay Luang waterfall, Suan Phlan Hin, Huay Sai Yai and viewpoint

To get to Phu Chong - Na Yoi National Park carry the road Ubon Ratchathani-Warin Chamrap-Det Udom-Nam Yun-Na Cha Luay for 120 kms. 20 kms. before arrive Amphur Na Cha Luay, there is an intersection to



the Park for 8 kms.

CONTACT ADDRESSES

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Regulations

1. Do not remove, disturb or damage any plant, mineral or other forest product.
2. Do not remove, disturb or kill any wildlife species.
3. Do not make excessive noise or act in any other manner likely to annoy any person or animal.
4. If building a fire, please use only dead wood, do not cut branches from the living trees. Watch your fire and be sure to extinguish it completely before you leave.
5. Take all your own rubbish out with you, or place it in the containers provided, preferably in the area of the park headquarters rather than in the containers located along the trails.
6. Do not post notices or advertisements, or scratch or write on any surface in the forest.
7. When hiking stay on established trails.
8. Respect the Thai culture and tradition: topless and nude bathing are considered highly offensive and are strictly forbidden.

National Park

KHAO PHRA VIHAN



The Great History of Lower North-Eastern



National Parks Division
Natural Resource Conservation Office
Royal Forest Department



KHAO PHRA VIHAN NATIONAL PARK

Khao Phra Vihan National Park located on Khao Phra Vihan Conservation forest, with its total area of 130 km² and 200 - 500 meters high from sea level. The Park covered Tambol Sao Thong Chai and Phu Pha Mok, Amphur Kanthara Lak, Sri Sa Ket Province; and Tambol Kok Sa-ard, Amphur Namkhun, and Tambol Song, Amphur Nam Yun, Ubon Ratchathani Province. It was designated a national park on the 20th March 1998 as the 83th national park of Thailand.

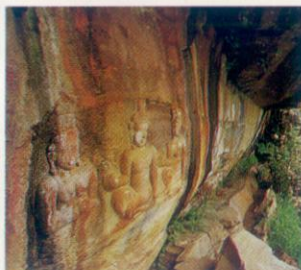
Natural Features The Park is a mountainous territory borders Thailand and Cambodia and covered by fertile forest with beautiful scenic. It has a huge historical significance - Prasat (Castle) Khao Phra Vihan, which serve people Archeological education and recreation.

Flora and Fauna The Park is covered by dipterocarp forest and dry evergreen forest with Pterocarpus macrocarpus, Shorea obtosa, Shorea siamensis and Xylia kerrii being some of the dominant tree species. It is also wildlife habitats such as wild pig, barking deer, sambar deer, squirrel, gibbon, civet, birds and reptiles.



HIGH LIGHT AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

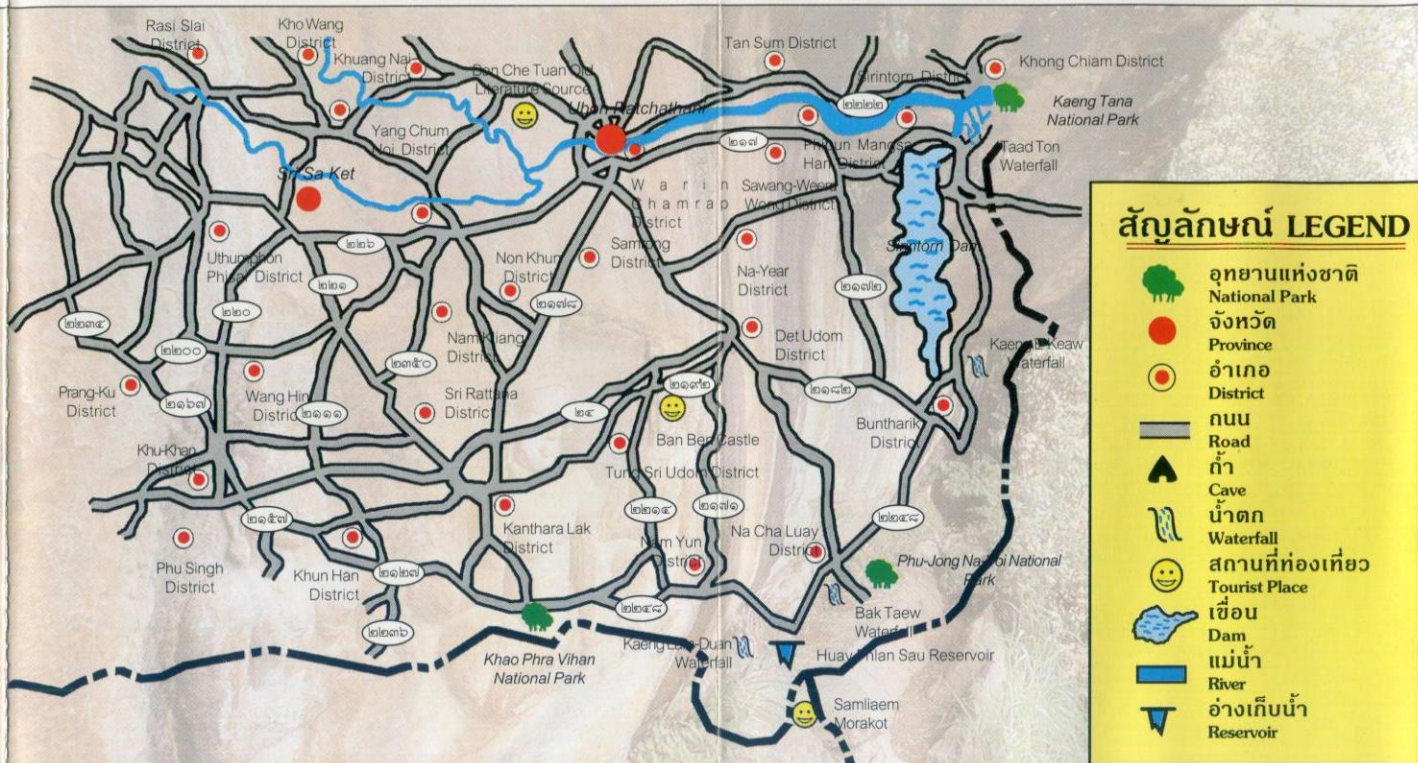
* **Pha Mo Ee Dang** It is a place close to a stairway leads to Prasat (Castle) Khao Phra Vihan. There is a viewpoint from which to admire panoramically the Cambodia (Khmer) landscape and the Castle. We can see the Castle clearer by using panoramic sight, which is provided on the top of Mo Ee Dang. It is believed that the Castle was



built in the reign of Suriyaworaman I. (About B.E.1581) At present, people are granted to visit and admire closely.

* **Prasat Don Tuan** is an only one Khmer temple located on territory borders Thailand and Cambodia or 300 meters from the cliff. According to legend, Nang Nom Yai or Nieng Non dor in Khmer, stopped to rest at this area on her way to a royal audience. (The temple was built between the 15th - 16th Buddhist centuries)

* **Prasat San Top** located on the west of Mo Ee Dang. You can see these twin stupas during the way to the



Castle. Prasat San Top is square structure with round top sand stone building, and its dimension is 1.93 meters wide and 4.20 meters high

*** Rock Carving** walk from Mo Ee Dang below, there is rock carving of three figures in Khmer costumes at the age of 1,500 years. It is believe that the low relief sculpted correlate with the Trimurti, the Hindu trinity of gods-Graffiti of Vishnu.

*** Sra (Pool) Traw or Sra Graw** are pools located on slopes of the mountain, the local called "barai" that means reservoir or pool. There are clues of stone cutting and carrying to build the Castle.

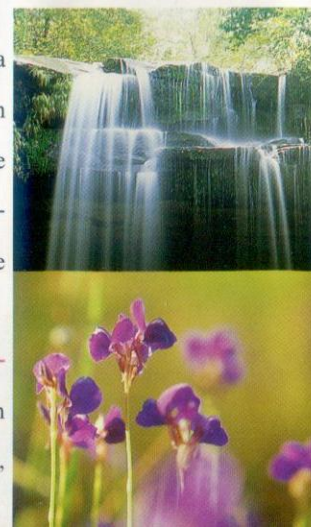
*** Khun Sri Cave and Waterfall** located in the west of Sra Traw, closes to entrance of the Castle. It can

contain a lot of people inside, therefore, it is believed that it use to be Khun Sri rest site during the Castle construction.

*** Huay Ta Waterfall** the small waterfall on the way to Mo Ee Dang. There is a trail obtains floras, herbs and orchids.

*** Khao Sattasom** is a cliff on Cambodia boundary. From here we can see clearly Mo Ee Dang, Khao Phra Vihan and beautiful scenery, especially admire the sunset.

*** Huay Khanun Reservoir** it is also the ranger station comprising of beautiful scenic,



which serve people education and recreation. There is also campground.

Sai Yoi Waterfall is a small fall located in Amphur Namyuen, Ubonratchathani Province.

Chong Aanma (Connecting Zone) is a place of which low price tradingpoint on Thai-Cambodia boundary but open on Tuesday and Thursday. It located in Tambol Song, Amphur Nam Yun, Ubonratchathani Province.

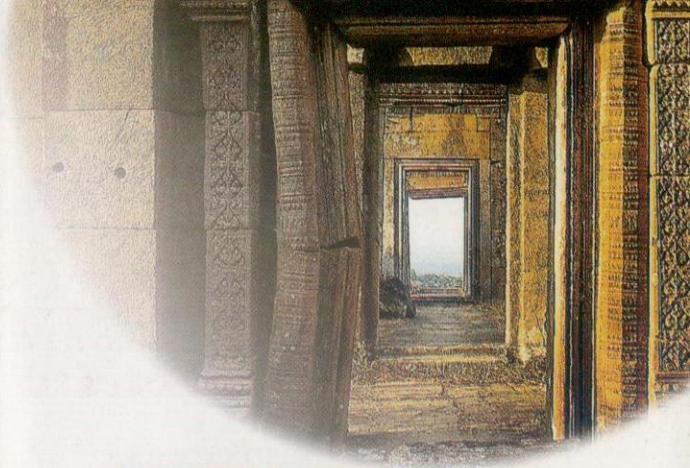
FACILITIES

At present, there is no bungalow in Khao Phra Vihan National Park but campground. Tourists have to take their own tent.

HOW TO GET THERE

we can get to Khao Phra Vihan National Park by:

1. Use the road number 221 from Sri Sa Ket Province pass Amphur Phayuha, Sri Rattana and Kanthara Lak with total distance of 87 kilometers.
2. Use the road number 2178 from Ubon Ratchathani pass Amphur Warin Chamrap, Samrong, Non khun, Benjaluk and Kanthara Lak. Then use the road number 221 for 25 kilometers-from Amphur Kanthara Lak to the park (total distance of 95 kilometers from Ubon Ratchathani)



PRASAT KHAO PHRA VIHAN

Prasat Khao Phra Vihan is a beautiful monument on Phanom Dongrak Mountain Range, which puts up a fence between Thailand and Cambodia, with 657 meters highs from sea level. It is under govern limit of Amphur Jomprasan, Phra Vihan Province, Cambodia.

Previously, Prasat Khao Phra Vihan had been under Thai govern limit of Ban Poomsrol, Tambol Sao Thong Chai, Amphur Kanthara Lak, Sri Sa Ket Prvince.

In 1899 (B.E.2442 or the 118th era of the Chakri Dynasty) Prince Sapsitiprasong found this site and had carved his name on Pay Ta De as **118 Sapsit**. 60 years later, King Narodom Sehanu accuse to World Court calling back the sovereignty upon Prasat Khao Phra Vihan (73 times of accused) then the Court made a decision against the accusing to return the castle to Cambodia with score 9:3 on the 15th June 1962 (B.E.2505). It was the last time that Thailand lost the land, which is 0.24 km². (150 Rai)

The 3 judgments of World Court

1. To return the area of 150 Rai
2. To return of 150 ruins
3. To uproot of police and soldier



MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF KHAO PHRA VIHAN

* **The Monumental Stairway** is a big footpath in the north of Prasat spread on hillside with 8 meters wide and 75.5 meters long. The Stairway has 62 steps; there are square retreats to set Singha to be on guard along the way.

* **Naga Platform or Naga Bridge** located in the south of the stairway and paved with plain stone. Its dimension is 7 meters wide and 31.8 meters long. On the side, there are 2 bases of 7 heads of extended hood nagas. The nagas are north facing and stretch to the south, with rising tails. Both of nagas do not have rays as king of naga so it is assumed that the nagas is Khmer architecture of Ba Puan style

* **Gopura of the First Level** is tetrahedrons of



X style without wall but stairway and doors. The stairs quite steeply because the ancient believed that to audience the God they have to pay respect by humble their selves. The stair in the east, which is the way of Khmer, is broken; therefore, it was called 'Chong Bandai Hak' (inaccessible stairway).

* Tang Dam Nern (First Pillared Causeway)

There is a big pavement, which paved by sand stone on the south of Gopura of the first level with 11.10 meters wide and 275 meters long. There are also retraining wall with sand stone post that is 2.15 meters away from each.

* **Sra Srong (Large reservoir)** is 12.40 meters east from Tang Dam Nern. It is lined steps rectangle pool with 16.80 meters wide and 37.80 meters long. It is believed that people have to bath here before joining the ceremony.

* **Gopura of the Second Level** is also tetrahedrons with a wall in the south. On Tang Dam Nern-north of the gopura, there are holds with a foot diameter to put a post inside in order to build a marquee for the chairman.

* **Gopura of the Third Level** is the biggest and the most completed gopura; the building is similar to gopura of the first and the second level. Beyond, there is a wall or a parapet round a palace; archeologists called Prasat

* **Gopura of the Forth Level** is destroyed due to its age and subsided land. The gopura consists of many parts and there is carving of Khmer letters on the arch of the north door. The north inner, there are 2 small Banalai (library) to store scriptures.

* **Pay Ta De** is Khmer word means protuberant of mountain. The peak of Pay Ta De is 447 meters high

